TAL OF THE BUINS OF THE NEW CITT HALL.

Ald Morr contended that such a resolution would not in

Ald. Barst asserted that it would cost \$10 auctioneer's I'd me, and he contended that it would lav

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

POART OF SUPERVISORS.

A report was presented on the communication of Judge March! (Clord Justice) of the Supreme Court, in which the Judge State 1 of the reason are interested in the said loars, and that ten are redicious a and man interest her as a said loars, and that ten are redicious and man interest has the said loars, and that ten are redicious to the man into ten are redicious and man interest has the said loars and the report retire that the said has been made by different right make which was wrong, but recommuniced that the ten are not by the color was recommitted.

The will not the Commercial Bills.

The will not the Commercial Results and Commercial and the other two sinches for the quarter, amounting to \$1.00, visually find the Commercial Results and O'Remail \$1.00. In the last of the Commercial Results and Commercial Results in all log 510 improving were ordered to be paid.

Advanced to Westerday.

RECENT FIRES.

Doven, Ky.—This town, which is on the Ohio River bout twelve usiles below Mayaville and contains a popu-tion of about seven hundred, was almost swept away by

ADRIAN, MICH .- A fire occurred in the City of Adrian Abras, Mich.—A fire occurred in the City of Africa on the 13th, which consumed property to the amount of some \$10,000. The following is a statement of the losses Bidleman, loss \$4.50, insured \$300. Mrs. Bassett, loss \$4.50 in insurance; Who Siedon, loss \$500, insured \$300 Hall & Lyon, loss \$700, no insurance; Wheeler & Beals loss \$1,000, no insurance, J. C. Warner, loss \$1,000, no insurance, J. W. Helms, loss \$1,000, issurance \$000, A. Truax, loss \$100, in sured; Bradish & Pierce, loss \$400, insured; J. C. Ar might loss \$100, no insurance, Dr. Andrews and Mr. miegh, loss \$100, no insurance; Dr. Andrews and Mr. Wheeland, loss not known, but we understand they lost their libraries and all of their office furniture.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRSTS KESSINGTON—Incombinate continue their infernal work, and we have another disastrous firsts record. About 12] o clock on Thursday night fire was discovered in the third story of a large frame build. g, situated on the north west corner of Clinton and Param sts. Kussington. The fremen were prompty on thround, but before they could bring the water to play the

Fire is Barrasiral, Vt —The large leather manufactory of Mr S C Child, was destroyed by fire on Tuesdev morning, lith inst. Loss estimated from \$6,000 to \$6,000 to insurance, the policy having recently expired.

Sudden Death of a Clergyman at Jackson, Miss, died in that city on the 6th. On the evening of his death, he was present at the meeting of the Jackson Bible Society, delivering a very cloquent and impassioned address. He dwell on the fact that the Bible was a tried book he said millions who are now around the throne of God, singing the song of Moses and the Lamb, had been saved by the beauty difference of this book. Whills he attered this

DEATH OF DR. SAMPSON,-The Rev. Dr. F. S. Sampson

his Post of and symmathicing with his family, to whom the resolu-DEATH OF PROFESSOR WILSON. The Arctic has brought intelligence of the death of

the more and a complete the control of the Conference with Society for each in section of the Conference of the Society for each in section of the Conference of the Society of the Conference of Society of the Conference of Society of the Society of Society of the Society of t

she is on the Pier at Whitehalles for further consideral a Abapted.

BEFORTS ADOPTED.

To habit Thirty-fifth at between with and Sight-war. Appellating Jose h providers of Frenkin Martet Appellating Jose h providers of Frenkin Martet Appellating Jose h providers of Frenkin Martet Appellating Jose h providers of Frenkin State of the State of County of the State of the

On the resolution directing the Controller to ults of the New City Hatt in the Park some little disc

under the present charter."
be Prassivest stated, for the information of the Alder-that #2.00 had been offered for the buildings as they new

The resolution was oldimately referred to the Commite in header and surplies.
Upon other papers that came up before the Board for sing, much describe access, though of an animpostant character. For Beard adjourned till Wednesday.

THE INVIOLABILITY OF THE REPOSITORIES FOR THE DEAD.

The meeting which was to have been held on this subject last night at the Tabernacle, Broadway, was postponed in consequence of the storm, to Monday evening, the first day of May, ensuing.

on of about seven nuncies, was answered at a 1870, on on about seven nuncies, was answered was a Dover hotel, four large tobacco warehouses filled with bacco, seven stores and five groceries. Celly a few rellings were saved. The less is estimated at from 0,000 to \$100,000.

Lewis England, who was fitting it up for a tannery and skin dressing establishment. The loss is estimated at \$4.000, of which less than one half was covered by insurance. A high wind prevailed at the time of the conflagration. The fiames were blown across Putanin at to a two story frame dwelling at the south west corner of Clinton et, which was partially consumed: the inmates, a colored family barely excaping with their lives. Two frame dwellings on the south side of Putanin at west of Clinton, occupied by colored families, were completely desiroyed, to either with three miscrable shantles in their roar. These buildings were owned by two colored men named Philip and Charles Williams. A large quantity of boards and laths in the lumber yard of Messrs John Landell & Co. adjoining were destroyed, but owing to the direction of the wind the greater part of the property of this firm escaped destruction. It is almost certain that this destructive firs was the work of incendiaries.

[Philishelphis North American April 15.]

The fire is supposed to have caught from a stove pipe ACCIDENT ON THE CENTRAL RAILBOAD—Several Persons Injured Slightly—Two Budly Wounded.—The express train which last Buffalo at 11 o'clock on Saturday right met with a sad disaster at Bergen, seventeen miles west of Rochester. From the best information we could obtain it appears that the accident was caused by a cow lying near the rails on the tracks, which the locomotive passed numoiested, as did also the baggage and express cars. From the appearances, the first passenger car must have scraped her back, for beneath the platform, after the have beinged her back, for beneath the platform, after the accident, a large quantity of hair was found clinging to the wood work under the platform. This must have awakened the cow, who, being perhaps bewildered, ran against the train and was caucht under the last passenger car, which was thrown off the track, and subsequently became detached from the train and thrown down an embanament and the car demoished. There were in the car banament and the car demolished. There were in the car some fourteen or fifteen passengers, including the conductor, Mr. H. Stearns. His head was badly cut and his arm excisiderably injured. All in the car were more or less wounded—two are said to have been badly injured. The car rolled down the embankment and was completely destroyed. The train ran on for a short distance, but the engineer soon discovered the accident and returned to the scene. They found the car at the embankment and the passengers covered up in the ruins. They were soon fiberated and all properly cared for as far as it was within the power of those on the train. Such accidents as this will occur no matter how vigilant the men in the employ of the Company may be, for it was utterly impossible in a dark night to see a cow lying on the track

We are indebted to R. Huntlegton of Rochester, and Messra, Hughett and Briggs of the Morse Telegraph Office in this city, for the following dispatch received at 2 this P. M.:

Henry S. Wells of New York, leg broken, C. G. Vali of enter, Rd., back badly bart: H. J. Winslow, Chicago, uch bruised; R. McDonell, Buffalo, head and face cut dwrists prained.

J. R. McDowell, Syracuse, slight injuries. Several other rooms are considerably bruised about the head and face, John A. Clark of Rochester narrowly escaped with his les. His overcost was torn to pieces, but he received no

life. His overcoat was torn to pace, serious injury.

Adam Sewert of Bergen is badly hurt internally. John J. Bowen of Rochester and Chauncey Tucker of Dankira were on board, but fortunately escaped serious lajury.

There was a rumor that a lad was fatally injured, but we were unable to ascertain that the report was correct. At least three others were seriously hurt, one, it is feared, cannot live.

[Albany Evening Journal.]

blessed infinence of this book. While he uttered this sentiment he looked up, as if he had a vision of what he described; he then paused a moment and said. "I have done. These were his last words. He sat down, but sank immediately late apoplexy, from which the skill of experienced physicians could not arouse him.

Asorusz.—The Rev. W. S. Loyd, paster of a Baptist Church at Antioch, Alabama, died a week or two since while engaged in the performance of his clerical duties. He had commenced his discourse, and after speaking a few moments, suddenly exclaimed, "I feel, breithren, I am "going," and instantly expired.

DEATH OF DE SAMPSON.—The Rev. Dr. F. S. Sampson of Union Theological Seminary, died on Samtay the 9th itest, from pseumonia, after an illness of six days. In the death of this distinguished civine and profound scholar, his church and the country have sustained an almost irreparable loss. The University of our State justly regarded him as one of its brightest ornaments; and at one of the best institutions of Europe he increased his vast fund of knowledge. His ripe scholarship was only surpassed by the modest worth of his irreproschable character, and with his varied learning he united a practical piety in which all had confidence. We have seldom known a death which has caused more widespread regret. Dr. S. was the son of Richard Sampson, Esq., of Goochland.

[Farmville Journal, April 13.

Prof Wilson, as well known, perhaps, by the favorite accrepact of "Christopher North" of Blackwood's Magazine. Born in Paisley in 1788, he died on the 3d of April, 1834, at the age of oc. For the last four years he had been incorporated from teaching his clamer in the University of Edinburgh, having been smitten with purelysis, which prevented him from washing. At the general Parliamentary election of 1852, however, when Thomas Bab ington Macaulay was a candidate for Enlaburgh, that for ward almost agains. his own desire, and our almy without his own selicitation, by the very persons who had ca priciously dismissed is m into private life in 1847.] Wilson was so anxious to record his vote in favor of his ald pon enemy and heart triend that he did not rest until he was brought up from his brother's country residence and con-

Paisley manufacturer, his mother a rister of Robert Syme The elder Wilson had realized a considerable fortune, and determined that his son should also receive the invariable wealth of a first rate education. Palacy is within a few miles of Gusgow, where there is an ancient University, and an a-rangement was made whereby John Wils, before he entered his teens, became a resident pupe with Professor Jardine of Glasgow Five years thus passed, not unpresitably, for he was grounded in legic and Greek by Professors Jardine and Young, and he was ready for entrance at Magdalen College, Oxford In 1806 Wilson won the under graduates Newdegale prize for the best shor poem on a set subject. He graduated as Dashe or of Arts in 1807, and took his degree as Master in 1810. He was now twenty two years old, and, quitting Oxford, pr seeded to Edinburgh, where his widowed mother resided Shortly after he fixed his residence at Effertay a bo

land, which he had purchased. He paid makes the o Pollaburgh, having entered on the study of the law, and became a member of the Scortish bur in these. We do not know whether he ever made my effort to obtain practice as a lawyer but it is a fact that, though he moved to fid inburgh, after his admission as advocate, and sour-time were the predesional toga in the Courts, he made no way at the lor Lockhart Giller and others of his young liter ary friends were in the same entegory on h having paid £350 for the "honor and glory" of having the professional stains. For then, as at procent, the calling of a lawfor was much esteemed in Edinburgh, and gave the man who pur sued, or had a right to pursue it a sort of brevet rank in

that John Wilson, endo ved as he was, would write. cordingly, he set seriously—or, in stricter parlance, vigor ously to work, on a poem which was published in 1812, as "The Isia of Palma" Previous to its appearance, he had wen a lively interestin Waster Scott's mind by some exquisite lines on the Death of James Grahame, author of some serious and religious poems, and, like himself, a native of the West of Scotland "The Isle of Palms" immediately became popular-that is, as popularity ran in those days, demonstrated by the sale of an entire edition of 750 or 1,000

Scott who was there in partnership with the Ballantynes, as publishers, had started an Edinburgh Annual Register, on the plan of but a rival to Doosley's, and had engaged the aid of able literary assistants. Southey, for example, contributed the historical portion, and Welson figured as a postical contributor. A few staucas, called The Megic Miror, were dedicated to Scott, in which occur the lines

Who now stretch'd forth his wm, and on the sand a circle round me traced, as with magichar's wand.

thus, (for it was before the Waverley Novois lind been commenced.) anticipating two appellations by which Scott came to be designated-The Great Unknown, and the Magician of the North.

roer. There was nothing very striking in the first six numbers: but in the seventh (for October, 1817) there appeared a satirical quiz, passed off as a "Translation from an An cient Chaldee Manuscript, in which the form and lan-guage of chapters from the Bible were paredied, and the contest then raging between Blackwood ("the man whose name was as ebony | and Constable, proprietor of The Edinburgh Review, was related, without any mint of per consi allusions and bitter satire. The principal writers in Stackwood and in The Essues were described, one by one, as beasts and reptiles. Lockhart, on the side of him whose name was se cheny," was hit off as "the scorpion which delighteth to sting the faces of men;" and Hogg. the Ettrick Shepherd, as "the great wild bear of the forest,

whetting his drendful tusks for the battle. Befere the usual supply of Blackwood had been see was, that the shoet containing the "Chaldre Manuscript apology for its appearance was duly printed in extra-large

The idea of the "Chaldee Manuscript" is admitted to have originated with Hogg, who, in his half-a-dozen autobiographies, takes credit for the execution, also. That, however, was done by Wilson and Lockhart, and thus commenced a series of contributions by Wilson, which unques tionably have raised Blackwood's Magazine to the co ration it has so long enjoyed.

Blackwood was himself a Fory: so was Wilson; so was Lockbart: so were all the other contributors. Constable, who had a rival megazine, as well as The Edinburgh Reciest, was a Whig. Therefore, Maga commenced her politicai papers, and soon became the Tory antidote in Scotland and elsewhere, to the Whig banes published by Constable. Politics alone would not sell the Magazine. Neither would mere literature. It was the union of both, with a strong seasoning of sureasm and personality, and a vast quantity of originality in manner and matter which built up Blackwood

tiring spirit with which he worked was wondrous, Mr. Gillies, who enters into the subject in his "Memoirs of a "Literary Veteran," says that Wilson very decisively main tained that any man in a state of tolerable health, and disposed for literary amusement, might write an entire numr in the course of two days! He suggested the ("To be continued articles, and the operational issue of a double number. He and Lockhart drew out a long list of articles, sich were announced as written and accepted—and many of these were actually composed, when wanted. Gillies rays . Mr. Wilson had then a rapidity of executive power in composition, such as I have never seen equaled before nor since !- But, as he would do nothing but when he liked, and how he liked, his productions, whether serious or comic, might all be regarded as mere jeux d'esprit and matters of amasement." At that time, Lockhart considered sixteen pages of Blackwood, in not very large print,

peared in 1818. In Peter a Letters to his Kinsfolk, published in 1819, Lockhart complains that this poem did not obtain the popularity it deserves and attributes this partly to the heaty nature of its plan and composition, and something also to the defective structure of its blank verse. It is a fine poem, but Wilson's minor poetics are his best: such as the Children's Dance, the Address to the Wild Deer seen on the mountains of Lochaber, and the Scholar's Faceral. This last, Lockhart says, is a master piece : the flow of it is ntire and unbroken in its desolate music. Line follows line, and stanza follows stanza, with a grand, graceful, mel ancholy sweep, like the boughs of some large weeping wil-low bending slowly and sadly to the dirges of the night breeze, over some clear classical streamiet, fed by the toars

of Nainds. In 1800, after much opposition, chiefly on account of the

Trials of Margaret Lindsay." In the spring of 1822, was commenced the well-known series of papers called "Noctes Ambrosians." At first,

as were rich enough to pay for their service. The "Biog "raphe des Contempores"—a work which our present mediums ought to consult with care—says there was hardly a fine lady in Paris who would not sup with the shade of Lucretius in the apartments of Cagliostro. There was not a fine lady in Paris who would not sup with the shade of Lucretius in the apartments of Cagliostro. There was not a military officer who would not discuss the art of war with Alexander, Hannibai, or Casar; or an advocate or with Alexander, Hannton, or Casar, or an accounts of counsellor who would not argue legal points with the ghost of Cicero. These were spiritual manifestations worth paying for, and all our degenerate mediums would have to hide their diminished heads in the presence of Cagliostro. It would be a carrious inquiry to follow this occult science through all its phases of mineral magnetism, animal mesmerism, &c., until we reach the present est and slowest phase of all spiritual manifestation, but have said enough to show the truth of Burke's beautiful horism, "The credulity of dupes is as inexhaustible as

phornsin, "The crediting of dapers as incananishe as the invention of knaves. This speech was listened to with much attention, but equently interrupted by langhter.

Mr. WELLER-What does the Senator propose to do with the petition?

Mr. PETFIT—Let it be referred to the three thousand

Mr. PÉTIIT—Let it be referred to the three thousand clergymen. [Laughter.]
Mr. WELLER—I suggest that it be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. [Laughter.]
Mr. SHIELDS—I am willing to agree to the reference.
Mr. WELLER—It may be that we may have to enter into foreign relations with those spirits. [Laughter.] If so, it is a proper subject for the consideration of that committee. It may be necessary to ascertain whether or not Americans, when they leave this world, lose their citizenship. It may be expedient that all these grave questions should be considered by the Committee on Foreign Relations, of which I am an humble member. I move its reference to that committee.

MASON-I really think it has been made manifest

Mr. MASON—I really think it has been made manifest by the henorable Senator who has presented the petition, that he has gone further into the subject than any of us, and that his capacity to elucidate it is greater than that of any other Senator. I would therefore suggest to him that it should either go to a Select Committee on his motion, or be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, of which he is Chairman. Certainly the Committee of Foreign Relations have nothing to do with it Perhaps it would be better to allow the petition to lie on the table.

Mr. SHIELDS—This is an important subject, and should not be sneered away in this manner. [Laughter.] I was willing to agree to the motion of the Secator from California, but I do not wish to send the petition to the Committee on Foreign Relations unless the Chairman of that Committee is perfectly satisfied that he can do the subject justice. I had thought of proposing to refer the matter to the Committee on the Post Offices and Post Roads, because there may be a possibility of establishing a spiritual telegraph between the material and the spiritual world. [Laughter.]

Mr. MASON—I move that the petition lie upon the

writual world. [Laughter]
Mr. MASON-1 move that the petition lie upon the

Mr. MASON-I move that the pearing out the recommendation of the President for enlarging the Judicial System of the United States.

The bill provides that after its passage, Judges of the Supreme Court shall not, as herstofore, he required to perform Circuit Court day, but shall continue to have and exercise the same jurisdiction and powers now vested in them within the Circuits in which they may respectively reside, in allowing writs of labeas corpus writs of error, granting hylmetions, and in doing all otherness which may be moved out of term, and at Chambers.

See 2 That hereafter there shall be two terms of the Supreme Court held amountly at Washington, on the first Mondays of November and May respectively.

Sec. 2 That nevertice, and their Jadicial Districts to continue as for and size respectively.

Sec. 3 Dathet Courts and their Jadicial Districts to continue as at present and they are distributed among several Circuits as follows: The First Circuit embraces the districts in Maine. New Hampshire, Messachusetts and Rhode Island, the Second Circuit, districts in the York, Connecticut and Vermont; the Thire, the districts in Pennsylvania and Nometricary; the Faurth, the districts in Delaware, Maryland and Verginia; the Faurth, the districts in Delaware, Maryland and Verginia; the Fifth the districts in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Fourida, the Sixth, the districts in Alabama, Mississippi and Louisians; the Seventh, the districts in Alabama, Mississippi and Louisians; the Seventh, the districts in Alabama, and alabama and Michigan; the Tenth Hilmols, Wiscombo and Jose, it is Eleventh, California.

forcia

SEC 4 The President Immediately to appellot ten Circuit Judges, and another so soon as any other State shall be admitted on the Pacific coast said State with California to constitute the Eleventh

not more than two regular terms shall be established in any one Datrici.

Sec. 7 The Circuit Courts shall consist of the District Judge and Circuit Judge. The Circuit Judge to extend end hold his Giver in each District with the Judge of that Instrict. In case the District Judge from physical disability, interest or other impediament shall be unable to strend of sit on the first of shap particular case, then the Gircuit Judge shall sit alone. When any Circuit Judge for like reasons, shall be unable to astern the Circuit Judge of the adjoining Circuit upon due notice, shall strend in the place sod stead. Sec. 8. All actions, suits process he move depending, shall be transferred to the respective courts, and to have end for shall commenced in Courts enthills the dynamics of the process of the present Gircuit Courts act as Clerks of the Gircuit Judges Sec. 11. Each of the Circuit Judges or receive annually \$4,000.

Sec. 12 Repeals all inconsistent sets.

The bill was made the special order for the first Monday in May.

The House bill, to graduate and reduce the price of the

The House bill, to graduate and reduce the price of the public lands was taken up and read twice.

Mr. ADAMS moved that it be referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and hoped that the Committee would set upon it soon. It was of more importance, and would benefit the treasury and the whole nation botter than twenty homestead bills. Referred.

Mr. SEWARD offered a resolution calling for statistical information relative to dead letters, weight of letters, losses on account of non payment of postage, and on advertising letters not called for. Laid over.

Mr. FISH presented a memorial from Mr. Aspinwall, President of the Pacific Mail Steam Line protesting against the annulment of contracts with the Company for earrying mails. Referred.

At quarter to one the Senate went into Executive Session. In three hours the doors opened.

At quarter to one the Senate well into Executive Ses-ion. In three hours the doors opened. Mr. GWIN offered resolutions directing inquiry as to the expediency of creating a new land district and a new collection district in California. Adopted

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. THOMAS D. ELLIOFF, elected from Massachusetts, in place of Zono Scudder, appeared, and was qualified.

Mr. WALBRIDGE (N. Y) asked leave to submit the lighted.

All Values of Representatives, that the United States as maratine power, leving neutral rights to maintain, deem it proper is view of the existing war in Europe, to declare and make known that every American vessel engaged in the lawful pursuits of commetre is held by this Government to be protected by the flag that covers her and which shall be the evidence of her nationality. That we attach to all such vossels a character of her nationality of considering them closked with immunities correspondingly.

to them, that we affirm the destrine, extempt on their part to extend their port to extend their port on of this hemisphere as danger and from the geographical and constant class, we will never consent that descept to the United States, to which

She seems intually to belong.

Objection was made.

Mr. WALBRIDGE moved a suspension of the rules, saying his object was merely to have the resolutions seat to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The House refused to suspend the rules for the reception of the resolutions by Yeas, 4s. Nays not counsed.

Mr. WALBRIDGE referred the resolution under the rule to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. ROBBINS, (Pa.) from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a substitute for the Senate a bill of increasing the salaries of clerks, messengers, watchmen and other in the Executive Department of this city. The bill proposes to give the first class cierks per anum twelve hundred dollars; second class fourteen hundred; third-class sixteen hundred, messengers watchmen implighters and all others in subordnate stations in the executive departments twenty per cent on the salaries they now redepartments twenty per cent on the salaries they now redepartments. ers and all others in subordinate stations in the executive departments twenty per cent on the salaries they now receive, and gives the Superintendent of the Consa and the Assistant Postmaster General the same salaries as the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. He said he preferred the original Yeas and Nays taken six times on various motions, including two unsuccessful ones to lay the bill on the table, before the House voted or rejected the substitute, which merely proposed to raise the salary of irst-class cleaks from nine to eleven hundred dollars per an num. The original bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, when

class criss contained bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, when

Mr. JONES (Fenn) moved for a reconsideration of the vote. He said if the bill passed in its present form, it would make indefinite and permanent the appropriation for the salaries as long as the act shall remain on the startle books. Next year the estimates will not be submitted for the salaries of these clarks, but the money will be taken from the trensury for the next hundred thousand years if the bill passes with the objectionable provision in it. It removes all the cheeks of executive officers with regard to those salaries. He wished to insert a provision that the appropriation shall only apply to the current fiscal year.

Mr. CLINGMAN (N.C.) said this is an important bill, and will increase the expenditures hundreds of thousands annually. We should not be rushed into its passage without due examination, and it should be examined with that care which all money bills ought to receive. We have lately got into difficulties on the subject of salaries, there being so many applicants for effice. I believe the action of Congress has contributed very much to produce

there being so many applicants for office. I believe the action of Congress has contributed very much to produce the evil. It has become serious. A larger number than ever are importuning for places. In the last Congress Col. Gentry made a handsome speech in favor of the increase of salaries. He tooks of a young man who eracticed law in Tennessee, and afterward obtained office in this city, but it was said his salary was really too small for the decent maintenance of his family. The consequence was Congress increased the salaries of the Clerks. Now it appends there is a greater demand than ever for a further increase of compensation. Take the case of this young man. He is practising hav in Tennessee. He understands that high salaries are given in Washington, he comes hither to the imaggaration and nessee. He understands that high salaries are given in Washington; he comes hither to the inauguration and gets into edice; he is turned out by the succeeding Atministration, and thus it is with moreon twentieths—they go home inselvent or nearly so, after having contracted bad habits. If the public service required it, should say, give them the memory and let them be sacrified. they go home insolvent or nearly so, and, maying contracted but habits. If the public service required it. I
should say, give them the money and let them be sacrifised
should say, give them the money and let them be sacrifised
like men who die in battle or who perish on the frontiers.
We have individuals constantly applying to us for work

To incorporate the Merchant's clerk laboury Association in the
City of New York

to direct speeches and documents, and asking places as clerks and messengers. At the beginning of this section a widow lady came to me. [Laughter.] She had a hashand. [Renewed laughter.] I beg pardon—I am glad I smure the House by a lapeus lingua, but I can't stand up to the sixteen feet nouse story—a distressed lady came to me. [Laughter.] The hasband was a messenger in sos of the Departments, and received thirty delibers a mouth. He could barely through his difficulties discharge his daties. [Laughter.] He could do very little. [Hearty out bursts of merviment.] He wan not able to attend to his business at all. [Immoderate isaghter.] He had half a cozen children. [Here the laughter was so immoderate that the Speaker interposed, requesting gentlement to come that the Speaker interposed requesting gentlemento come to order, and rapping briskly with his hammer to restice

Mr C resumed. I was going on to state that she was suxious to get her son a place. I called on our door keep or, a polite gentleman and he informed me he was not to oblige me, because several members of Congress brought boys from remote States to get them places had brought boys from remota States to get them places as pages. Hey were so well paid that individuals could afford to come five or six hundred miles to seek such effices. Our pages received two dollars per day without my vote. I happened to be in the minority. The House afterward gave them at the rate of four to four and a half dellars per day. There are persons in the department glad to hold office at a dollar per day, but when you raise the salaries to a thousand dollars a year, or over, young men all over the country are ever ready to rush hither for places. Thus the incumbents are outed by politicians from North Carolina, Tennessee and other Stetes. A scramble for place is produced as you raise the salaries, and experience has shown this to be the truth. We are mere trustees, and are handling other people a money. Suppose I go to my constituents and ask them to employ additional hands; they tell me they cannot got them for less than fifty or seventy five cents a day. I say to one of them, You are taxed on the play, sugar, sait, blanket you buy. Are willing to pay an additional them for less than fifty or seventy five cents a day. I say to one of them, You are taxed on the plow, sugar, sait, blanket you buy. Are you willing to pay an additional tax to enable somebody else to pay four of five dollars per day for help. Hi says No. at once. He pays his share of the taxes for the support of Government, but the very moment you go beyond that line you are unjust toward him. The only rule for Government to adopt is to pay what is necessary no more. I admit for higher officers, such as the Commissioners of Parents, we ought to have learned and indicious men, and should give them salaries to secure the best officers. I beg gentlemen to beer one thing in mind, there is not a single instance in my time when the emoluments of office have been reduced. Salaries are a sort of advancing tile It never recedes. You cannot satisfy the wants of those gentlemen. Suppose you raise the salaries of clarks to what the Secretaries receive, \$2,000 per annum, you would find ex Senators and ex members of the Cabinet coming here to take clerkships, and after filling the offices ten years they will tell you that house rents are high that it costs a great deal to keep a carriage and to rent power in fashionable churches [Laughter.] No man make as much money as he wants to. I can year well shade into his own pocket, but it is different with those who dispense other people's money. Id on at feel those who dispense other people's money. No man makes as much money as no wants to. A care year well inderstand the liberality of the man who can put his hand into his own pocket, but it is different with those who dispense other people's money. I do not feel that I can tax my constituents—many of whom cannot make a dollar a day—to pay high salaries, when we can get the service for less money than we now propose to pay. I know the rates of wages in the United States are higher than in any other country, but this is no reason, why we should pay ten times more than is paid elsewhere. It is a thankless duty thus to speak and act, but I am not disposed to give away the public maney uselessly. This is the most extravagant of Governments. If you put down the pay so as to secure competent men, you will not have so great a pressure for olice—none of these per petual struggles for place. Why tempt men to get into business that does them more harm than good. He maie further remarks on this subject.

Mr. ROBBINS moved to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was ordered to be engressed for a third reading. The question decided negatively. Pending the motion to reconsider, the House adjourned.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION. HARTFORD, Monday, April 17, 1854. The result of the recent State Election has been offi cially announced. The whole number of votes for Governer was 61,275, of which the respective candidates re-

The clause authorizing the Corporation to negotiate with

This morning Mr. Randail moved to amend the Journal This morning are Advantaged in the reception of the report.

This opened the whole question again.

A motion to lay the question of amending the journal

The House than also agreed to the bill.

The House then also agreed to the bill.

A resolution was received from the Senate fixing upon
114 A. M. as the bours for final adjournment.
On motion, the resolution was concurred in.
The usual resolutions of thanks to the Speaker and
Clerks were adopted, and Committees passed between

and Lawson have not yet been found.

The profitable position of Col Forney with the present Administration, being Clerk of the House of Representatives with the funds of the House under his control, be sides having a retinue of Clerks under him at the Capital, The trial of the brothers Ward, charged with the marder Executive favors from Franklin Pierce, or " half Executive favors from Franklin Pierce, or "half the for-tune" of Edwin Forrest, to both of whom he was once "ardenly attached," and over the former it is said be now exercises complete control. The able and efficient Secre-tary of the Treasury deplores the ascendency which Col. Forrey has over the Freedisht, but a member of Congress from New Hampshire told me this morning that "he "thought it taverable for the country, for it was far better "to have Formey President than Franklin Pierce, for For-"ney was no fool, although he might be mistaken for a "knare." Knaves and fools sometimes resemble each other.

les of telegraphic wires in this country, with a capital ack of \$6,671,800. Professor Shaffner is about perfect ing a system of union and concert between the varilines in this country, with a prospect of an ocean line is to be laid, connecting us with the Transatlantic Telegraso that the close neighborhood of nations may be so that the sidered as settled.

in English are needed for various important stations, and the Committee granted a set of publications for his sta-

match manufacturers.

The children are sent out all over the City to help the parents make a living. They are found in the most distent quarters, begging, rag gathering, picking cinders and selling matches. They are ragged, expected to old and

PUBLIC MEETINGS. ST NICHOLAS SOCIETY-GRAND PWAS SUPPER

The St. Nieho'as Society, one of our most time honored benevolant institutions, composed exclusively of the de-New York, celebrated their semi-annual supper last even ing at the St. Nicholas Hotel, Broadway Tue o casion is better known as the Poss Supper and is always celebrated on Easter Menday by this Society. In olden times on this day the Dutch residents were accustomed to hold family parties in the evening when the greatest merriment prevailed at estraint was thrown off and the numerous parties sought by every possible means to enjoy themselves as far as lay in their power. At the support given on these occasions belled togs and pipes were the order of the day. The companies smured themselves highly by cracking eggs, smoking their

per and making speecher. This institution, which has been handed down from generation to generation, now numbers several hundred members, the majority of whom are among the most prominent

The Society, though of a secret nature, is benevolent in its character and has been productive of much good in our

About 7; o clock last evening the members who were not kept away by the unpleasant state of the weather assembled in one of the private parlors of the St Nicholas totel, where a regular meeting of the Society was held In the absence of Mr De Peyster, the President, Mr. Broadhead, the Historian, was called to the Chair. After the transaction of a considerable amount

business the meeting adjourned at 8 o'clock, at which time supper was announced by the Stewards. The company then proceeded to the supper room in the

southern wing or portion of the building. Four tables were laid the length of the room, and one at furnish, in addition to which they were beautifully decorated with the following fancy orgaments. Truple d'Amour

The company remained standing while grave was prononneed by the E. v. Dr. Vermiliye as follows.

Most merciful God, we beseeth thee to bicss this bounty of thy Previdence to our use and us to thy services. nd grant that we may be happy in our a sociations here hight and to Tay name shall be the praise, world with-stend. Amon

Timbales de St. Nicholas, Souvener de Fete de Pagues, &c.,

The company then took seats at the festive board, and for considerable time little less could be heard than the clatter of knives and forbs, &c. Among the company we observed Mr Broadhead, the Rev. Dr. Vermilye, Drs.Cheeseman, Beals, Rickwell, Wood, Du Bois, Beadle, Messes, Mount, Dumont, Van Wagner,

Field, Vandervoort, Siasson &c . &c. The cloth having been removed, long pipes and tobacco. other with boiled eggs of the most variegated colors were produced, when the tun and joviality that ensued well hardly admit of description. To see gray-headed old man cracking eggs and laughing so heartily at winning, and puffing volumes of smoke from their long pipes, was indeed unny sight-yet withal it was an interesting one. The s having at length all been cracked, or pocketed for the little ones at home, the company settled themselves down their pipes. Order being rectored, Mr. Broadhead, the Chairman non tem , rose and stated that he regretted as much, it not more, than any one present did, the absent their respected President, Mr. De Peyster. He said that he had received a lester from Mr. De Peyster which he would

The Chairman then read a letter from the President in which that gentiemen expressed his regret at being detained away from the festive board, and stated that he had me th a domestic affliction, &c.

The Chairman having concluded the letter, made a few remarks pertinent to the occasion, and concluded by giving the health of Mr. De Peyster. The Chairman then gave the health of Dr. Beale, to

which rentiment that gentleman briefly responded in a happy manner. The health of the Rev. Dr Vermillye was next drank, to which the reverend gentleman responded in a few words. He said this was a family meeting, and that he had no speech to make : in fact, he could not be expected to make regular set speech. After passing a high eulogium upon the institution, he said he hoped that the descendants of the old Datch settlers would ever gather round the Society and sustain it; and in conclusion he gave as a sentiment

c St. Nicholm Society-May its progress and prosperlty be ever The Storards of the Society were next toasted, to which Mr. Van Walling responded He said that it was the da ties of the Stewards to get up a good supper, and he be Heved it was generally understood if they accomplished their task, they were not to be called upon to speak. The gentleman continued for some time in a very happy man ner, and concluded by giving as a sentiment, "our absent

After brief speeches from Dr. Cheeseman, Dr. Rockwell, Mr. Mount, the Assistant Secretary and others, the Chair-man in a few pertinent remarks spoke of the Revolution and the British prison ships, and reminded the company that there was present a descendant of one of the autierers by the British cruelty in those ships. To this Mr. Worth-ington Ramaine happily responded. His speech was replete with wit, and kept the company in a roar of laughter.

After excellent speeches from ex Aid Drake, Dr. Wood

and others, the company broke up about half-past 12 o'clock, and retired to their homes. This entertainment was got up under the superintendence of the Stewards of the Society, by Mr. Pearse, the

steward of the hotel; and the tables, as they appeared be fore the care of the guests, were a sight worth beholding.

TRACT SOCIETY At the monthly meeting of the Committee of the American Tract Society, held yesterday afternoon, the 17th inst. communications of interest were road from various foreign

A letter from the Secretary of an English Foreign Missienary Society, tendering thanks for appropriation funds, stated the fact that the chief of the Chicese revolution employs 400 printers, who are now occupied in issuing pertions of Gazziaf's translation of the Old Testament.

The Paris Tract Society gratefully acknowledges the re-

ceipt of \$900, and arge further donations, on the ground that access to the people with religious instruction is chiefly that access to the people with religious instruction is chiefly restricted to the press, their publications all having the sanction of the Government. The Messrs Courtois, Bankers of Toulouse, also express thanks for appropriations, and announce the early publication of Edwards. "History of Redemption" in French, translated by the Rev. Mr. Astie, late of New York.

Drs. Marniott, Cano and Banker of Germany, tender thanks for appropriations, announce the publication of the Tract Society's Price Essay on Systematic Beneficence, by the flev Dr. Cook, in German, and report the employment of colporteurs at emigrant ports.

The Rev. Mr. Bussiants, Missionary at Constantinople, writes that the field of evengelical labors is opening beyond the strength of the Missionaries. A mouthly periodical, similar to The American Missenger, is under his care.

Eev. Mr Wood of Satara India, states that libraries

Letters were also read from Canton, Fau Chan, Shang

lation in that vast empire.

The Rev. Mr Coax, of the Sandwich Islands, forwards \$100 as a donation to the Tract Society from the native Christians of his church, which is the largest in the The receipts of the month were \$68,185, and for the year, \$415,158. The gratuitous issues for the year were \$5,579,000 pages; and the appropriations in cash for foreign lands, amounting to \$20,000, have been paid.

the Chair

PETITIONS REFERED.

Of H. N. Parker, to have he can appointed Assistant Messagers to the Buard. Of Charles College, to be appointed Assistant Messagers of the Junes decreased. Resumetrace of the Trustees of Columbia College against the extension of Parkylane.

RESOLUTIONS.

Remetting the Seath of Amos Jones, late Assistant Mossenger of

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.
MOSBAY, April 17-Nathaw C. Edt. Esq. President, in

veyed in a chair to the posting booth, where he gave his your, and never afterward appeared in public. John Wilson's father, and Scott, in 1e12," was a wealthy

estate on the banks of Lake Windermere, in W.

Monelling much with linerary men, it was to be expected

Early in 1817 Black cool's Magazine commenced its on

away, for sale in London and through the country, from 150 to 100 copies had been sold in Edinburgh. The Chaldee Manuscript" at once found readers and inter preters. The Whig writers, whom it satirized, threatened proceentions for profanely parodying the Word of God. and actions for libels. Even Blackwood's friends said that he had gone far beyond the bounds of propriety. The end was cancelled, as many as possible of the isrued copies were recalled, and it is doubtful whether more than 50 remained out. In no public library in Europe, on this account, can the "Chaldee Manuscript" be found. It is doubtful when ther there is a copy of it in any public library in this country It is familiar, by name, to the readers of Blackwood, for after a little time (though in No. 8 an humble

present generation have seen it.

Of all the contributors, Wilson was the best. The un

as an ordinary day's work, easily done.

Wilson's second poem, "The City of the Plague," ap

sting left by the old personalities in Bluckwood, Wilson was appointed Professor of Moral Philosophy and Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh. Thenceforth his contributions assumed a graver tone, and a marked improvement was manifest very speedily. The touching magazine articles which were collected and published as "Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life," were soon followed by two distinct works of fiction, "The Foresters," and "The

Mr. Pursan moved a resolution that the Legislature

Mr. Person moved a resolution that the Legislature adjourn size de at 12 o clock to day. Table.
For the relief of the Tenu of Prophocepsis
To choose the name of Win S Window to Wan S Waterman
To choose the name of Win S Window to Wan S Waterman
To incorporate the E mine Swings Bunz
To incorporate the E mine Swings Bunz
To incorporate the E mine Swings Bunz
Air WHINEN, from the Conference Committee, report
of the results of their conference, and the report was
surreed to—18 to 10.
Mr. Dicktyson now called up the resolution for final
offournment. It was amended by fixing the hour at 11;
clock and then adorated.

THE SOUTHERN CONVENTION. CHARLESTON, Saturday, April 15, 18-4.

The grand southern Pacific Railroad project was adopted after a warm debate between all the leading men in the

of the Gadsden treaty, and alternate sections of public and for railroad purposes, also caused bitter opposition, The Virginia delegates were withdrawn The Convention adjourned to meet in New Orleans on

the second Monday in Jan. next.

Mexico was strong y opposed, and the resolutions in favor

IMPORTANT TRIAL FOR CONSPIRACY-FATAL STEAM BOILER EXPLOSION. PITTSBURGH, Monday, April 17, 1854. The Small Note case against Hazen, Davis, Morris and Lawson, a conspiracy suit for endeavoring to expert \$110,000 from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was concluded to day. William A. Stokes for the promade an eloquest speech to the jury. Judge McCiare charged the jury strongly for the prosecution, and after an absence of three hours the jury returned a verdict of guilty. Mr. Stokes moved for sentence forthwith, when it was found that none of the defendants were present. Their bail

and Davis were taken and committed to jal, but Morris and Lawson have not yet been found. Jacob Hadley, was instantly killed, and four others were

IMPORTANT MURDER TRIAL.

Louisville Monday, April 17, 1854.

was forfeited, and warrants is ned for their arrest. Hazen

of Profesor Butler, was commenced to day at Elizabeth town. About 130 witnesses have been summoned, among whom are Secretary Guthrie, who arrived yesterday, and Col. Preston, Member of Congress from this District. THE BARK GRAPESHOT AND THE LAW MUSKETS. BALTIMORE, Monday, April 17, 1854 New Orleans papers of Tuesday last are received. The

bark Grapeshot, from New York, with Geo. Law's muskets on board, is lying at the month of the Mississippi River. The Delta says the Spanish Consul has dispatched intelligence to Havana of her arrival.

The sterm still continues here, though with less violence THE STORM.

Bostox, Monday, April 17, 1854.

A severe snow storm, with a strong northeast gale, commenced here about 2 o'clock this morning, and still continues. Large flakes of snow all the sir, but partially melt

on the ground.

The gale off the coast since Saturday morning has been very severe, and it is feared that serious marine disasters have occurred.

The steamer St. Lawrence, from Boston on Saturday evening for Portland, was disabled off Ipswich Light by the breaking of both cranks. A schooner from Ipswich went to her assistance, and she was finally anchored in

eafety.
P. M.—The schooner Orbit, from Waldoboro', Maine, was driven as here this forenoon on Point Alderton. The crew were all saved. There is a very heavy sea in the Bay, but as yet we have heard of no scrious damage to vessels.

PHILADELPHIA. Monday April 17, 1854.

Show continued to fall here all night, but has now turned to rain. The trains for the West have been detained n account of the snow on the track.

BALTIMORE, Monday, April 17, 1854-M.

The snow storm still continues here, and has been one of the severest we have experienced this winter. The snow melts very fast, but the weather is very cold.

Washington, Monday, April 17, 1854.

Ten or twelve inches of snow fell here to-day, malting rapidly as it came, although much still remains on the ground. DOINGS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

From Our Own Resouter.

SENATE... ALERSY, Monday, April 17, 1854.

The Senate met at 9 o'clock this morning and immediately preceeded to the third reading of bills. The following are the

Ing are the BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the River Head Canal and Mill Ca. To enable the Controller to remit coreain taxes on non-resident lands in the County of Girene.

Relative to a has in Greene County for bridge purposes.
Relative to the increase of County for bridge purposes.
Relative to the increase of village differs in Newark
Relative to the increase of village differs in Newark
Relative to the increase of village differs in Newark
Town of Le Rev. Jette son Co.
To incorporate the Local Preachors' Association of the M. E.
Charch of New York and Reposition of Charch of New York and Reposition of Section 12 and the Charch of Section 12 and the Relative to the real central of Jonathan Bisectentific decreased.

Associated River.

Journment It was affected of clock, and then adopted.

Clock, and then adopted.

Relative to a road at Dississon Centra. Franklin County.

Relative to a road at Dississon Centra. Franklin County.

Authorizong the Trastees of the Village of Some to raise an aidi-

To incorporate the Oxford Academy Boarding Association
To amend the charter of the Vellage, of Wandington
Appropriating \$72.000 for heating and ventilating the Utica State
enactic As fam
Belative to lest evidences of debt.
To incorporate the Toursersin of the CA of New York
Mr. Wartsky moved to recomme, this bill with intructions to amend by providing thes, once but natural
and citizens of the United States shock, be members of
the corporation. Mr. W. then proposed a make a speech
gainst all "foreign organizations," when upon the bill
tast laid on the table.

Mr. Bane subsequently called it up, and Mr. Wattykey

was laid on the table

Mr. Bans subsequently called it up, and Mr. Wattrass
taking the floor to deliver a speech it was agon a tabled.

The same restice was gone through with a third time,
and the bill was killed for want of time to allow A'r Whit

bey to spenk in opposition to it.

Amending the several acts relative to Common Schools in the Cap

f New York tate the construction of the Otion and Binghwoton Rul-

d. mereing the charter of the Albany Gas Light Company - [2.75] as Ibut the conds, suck may be increased to \$50.00. [3] to charge the name of James Sheafe Smith to James Smith

larive to the appraisal of lands for the Units and Buschamton direct To incorporate the Enghester Gullery of Fine Arts To incorporate the Arnest Neck Commercia: Dry-Dick Company, An horizing the Controller to loan money to the Pulsasi School

iet.
incorporate the New York Pure Milk Association
it origing the Village of Malone to elect a Police Constable
coming the act establishing the Recorder's Court in the Ci On motion of Mr. ROEKSTON, the thanks of the Senate were accorded Lieut. Gov. Caunes for the "able, im-partal and courteous manner in which he has discharged

"the arduous duties of presiding officer of this budy. The vote was unanimous. A resolution was negatived to furnish the Senators and Members with five copies of the Documentary History of The following communication from Lieut. Gov. CHURCH

The following communication from Lieut. 1999. Cas Rea was received and read by the CLERK:

Senstons: For the expression of approved of the minute in which I have presided over the deliberations of the Sense, contained in the reconstinct which has been delibered in me. I done to relatantly heartful thanks and to an essemy unfeigned revisite to Saustons as well as to the Cert and other offices of the Senate, for the contrevy and sindness which have generally been extended to me by them. ctions of no intentional injustice toward any Senator I trust to errors which may have been computed in the distance of

appliess and prosperity, I aid you all farewell.

S. E. CH!

The resolution to adjourn was sent up from toely, with a message that they had concurred in the Senate then went into Executive Sassion, with open

A very noisy and tumultuous discussion was then had on a metion to confirm the noninstion of Gen. Swan as Majo. General.

Mr. W. Clark strenuously opposed the motion, and contended that Gen. Fullerton was the proper officer to advance, be holding the eldest commission.

Mr. Persan urged the appointment of Gen. Swan. The vote was finally taken and the motion to confirm the nonination of Gen. Swan was voted down.

Committees were then appointed to wait on the Governor and the Assembly with the information that the Senate were prepared to adjourn

Were prepared to adjourn
Mr. Dierissos (in the Chair) then declared the Senate ASSEMBLY-MONDAY, April 17 The journal having been read.

Mr. RASDALL called attention to the fact that no mention was made of a report made by the Chairman of the Canel Committee, of a bill to provide for rebuilding the Locks of the Chemung Canal Feeder, of the enlarged size.

This opened the whole question as to the manner of making this report.

On Saturday Mr. Littlefons rose and asked unanimous consent to make a report.

The Char put the question to the House, "Are there any objections." No one objected, and Mr. Littlejohn sent up the report, saying at the same time that it was agreed to by but two members of the Committee.

Mr. Paters then objected to the report, but the Chair decided the objection taken too lake—the bill was received, and a record of its reception made on the journal. Subsequently the fact of Mr. Paters objection—which was to two of a Committee making a report—was brought to the notice of the chair and he ordered the Journal Clerk to expunge the record.

Mr. Littlejous, finding that the bill had been taken away by another member, had another bill drawn up and laid it on the Clerk's desk to be read. When it earns up. Mr. Well rose and objected that no such bill was properly before the House.

A spirited debate ensued, and the House sustained the objection.

This morning Mr. Randail moved to amend the Journal.

This opened the whole question as to the manner of

finally prevailed.

The bill authorizing the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of New York City to raise by loan \$340,000 to build a new reservoir was parsed.

The Supply bill was received from the Sonate with a message that that body had adopted it as reported by the Conference Committee.

the two Houses and to the Governor.

Mr. Sterring moved that the House now adjourn size FORNEYANA-TELEGRAPHS spondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
Washington, April 10, 1834.

and in the General Land Odlice, is a matter of much speculation just now He has now become connected as associ ate editor with The Union newspaper, and consequently shares in the profits of the public printing. Taking into account all the items of actual and contingent profits to accrue, from the passage of sundry bills now before Congress, in which he, "and rosa," has become largely interested, with his profits from the public prioring, and the supply of stationery for the House of Representatives, Col Forney may be set down good for \$200,000 a year, independent of

"knare." Knaves and fools sometimes resemble each other.

Professor Shaffner, Secretary of the American Telegraph Confederation, is at present in this city, and he has hindly placed at my disposal the following statistics and information. Fen years ago Professor Morse was just erecting the first experimental line of Telegraphs, between this city and Baltimore. Professor Morse, like all selen tific benefactors, had exhausted his means, and had become as poor as Lazaros, and as lean and hangry looking as any veritable Calvin Edson you ever saw. One day while eating a sumptuous dinner of bread and molasses under the shade of a tree, about two miles from Washington, Amos Kendall approached him with such a lean and him cry look that he at once divided his dinner with him, and before it was concluded, he gave the dilepidated Postmaster General an interest in his Telegraph patent, which has since made these two shadows of a shade corpulent with wealth. They now "have lands and becves, like master Robert Stallow, Esquire There are now 41,392 miles of telegraphic wires in this country, with a capital

HUBSON RIVER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL -This School is designed to improve and educate the poor children to fiving in shantles and cabins near the out-kires of the City in the neighborhood of Hudson River. It is found that during the last few years, an immense population of post Irish and Germans have settled on the vacant lots, bet ween Thirty Seventh and Fiftieth sta. They have built their own caling and ince there, the dogs, goats and pigs often all in the same room with the family. Their business is the poorest street or house labor. Picking rags, selling goats milk, gathering einders from the ashes to sell to the other poor, cleaning the new houses, working on the docks; and among the Germans making the wooden splinters for the match manufacturers.